Inger veraven

BFGINNITCS CF CHRISTIANITY IN KOREA
by
Samual H. Moffett
1.

Horea hes one of the strongrast and largest Christien communities in $\dot{A} \perp$ of $\hat{A} i$. Its rate of growth is four tiries that of the ceneral population.

源。) Its presence is visfte everymhere. The city of Seoul alone hes almost zooo Ciristian churches.
3.

And fer villapes in the comntryside spe rithout the ever-present cross and steeple, or bell-tower. $\rightarrow$ But nobody redily knows when Jhristienity first reeched Iorea. All we can say with cortainty is thet it is not, as is sometimes gupposed, modern tern import irom Europe and America. H did wot come pindue mistont $\wedge$
4. (Grenite ह̂ross).

It care fron dsia. Some say it crme into irorea 1200 years as rith vestorien Thristiens from China, end point to this stone cross fomn at $\overline{\text { fyoncju as proof thet there rare }}$ Ciurictians in Iormé in Silla times. But this cross was Cound at Pulquksa, a Budimet temple Stwoino insed as charm to Eid in difficult childkirths. "tho knoms mieme it neioineliy cames from, or hom old it raally is? (Soongjun Vuseum)
$\rightarrow$ 5. (narco Polo).
It is trua, honevor, thet Christianity in East fsie hes tire and asain roved to he older than even the experts have quessma. ince me thonoht we could irase it back with certainty only as far as rarco Polo who found, beyond the oreat store clifi-Budahas of Sentri fisia, Christians Et the

tater Thet Tan (iferco Holo)
(6.) (ivestorian nonument)

Then onm dey in lís3, vorkman oxcavating a building site in issian, Chind, umerthed a great biock on black meaite, curuisitely carved with a long inscrintion anü é curious desim wear the top. The farous ilestorian Stonc. (T. Eutere, The Monks of lubla1 Irisin, 1. 33)


 aynasty ryas the preatest porer center in thas orid. IIt is

(Cross and Lotus). On the polished surface of the monument near the top, as you can see in this rutting, was etched a cross rising out of a lotus blossom, a sionificant comincling of eastern and western religious symbols. The date of the inscription was Pl AD. Could the cross have been in China 600 years before
(Large characters). That is precisely what the monument astonish635 AD . The large chapman of Christianity to China in the year Propagation of the Ta-ch'in Luminous Reipiont commemorating the dom. Ta-ch'in is Syria. "hy Syria?
 (Map-Edessa). Because Syria was the home of $f$ the ancient Church of the East, which we westerners usually call Nestorian. Its m in mother church was Edessa, the earliest center of Christianity outside the Roman Emperor, and a major caravan stop on the Old Silk Road that crossed Asia for 5000 miles from Antioch to China.
(11. (Inscription). A lone inscription on the monument told of the coming of Alopen, A Persian missionary of the Nestorian and how he reached Chanc'an, the Chinese capital probably with a caravan traveling from Eaghaia across the roof of the world along that Old Silk Road. His name is at upper right ("lo-pen").
(Chosroes). Why a Persian? Why not a Syrian? Because by the 7 th century the Nestorian had been driven out of the Roman Empire by orthodox Catholics and had found refuge in Persia ruled by the great Sassanian emperors, like Chosroes I pictured here in gold and silver. One of this emperor's wives 'vas a Nestorian Christian. (Freer)
13. (Tai $\frac{\text { sung }}{}$ ). So from Persia to China, from one great empire to chat another came the missionary, and was received with surprising warmth by this man, Tai Isuns, founder of the Than dynasty and one of the oreatest rulers China has ever had. It was an unanticipate providence, because Tai flung began his reion with an aversion to foreign religions. Buddhism he rejected as "eastern; only Confcianism was truly Chinese. But just four years before flopen's arrival he had changed his mind and adopted an attitute of enlightened toleration of all religions. (Taiwan Palace Museum).
(14.)
(Syriac). He was especially pleased to find that the new religion $\cdots 1 t h$ scriptures, and told Alopen and his fellow misesionaries as they joined nim (their names are listed on the monumat, on the side, in Syriac script; to begin translating their sacred books into Chinese. Overnight, with the discovery of this monument, the accepted history of Christianity in the Far Fast was rolled back from 700 years ago (Marco Polo), to 1300 years ago.
15. (Voltaire). Nell not qizite overnight. Sack in Europe Voltaire (shown here acrobetically dressing and dictating to a secretary at the same time) --Voltaire and the rationalists greeted the suggestion that Christianity might rot be a recent European import into Asia with enormous skepticism. The monument, he said, was a jesuit forgery a pious fraud to give a foreign faith instant respectability in a land that venerated age. (DeVries, Atlas of $\because$ or ia Hist., p. 128)
16. (Messiah Sutra). But time has proved the monument's authenticity. Oncenistorians knew what to look for, all winds of documents and references in Chinese archives were found. One was this Nestorian Nessijh sutra dating back to as early as 638. It might well have teen
17. (Duke Iwoh Tzu-yi). As the new faith spread in China it attracted powerful protectors, like Duke Iwoh Tzu-yi, shown here receiving a delegation of Uighurs, a Central Asian tribe which had a large proportion of Christian at that time. This able general had put down the critical An Lu-shan rebellion, saved the country from a Tibetan invasion, and is a symbol of the rilitary protection that the early Tiane dynasty church enjoyed. (Taiwen Palace Nuseum).
18. (Nep, Anshen). Nestorianism sproad throuch all of China's 72 provinces, as this rap of authenticated liestorian sites shows. But did it ever actually reach Iorea back there in the days of Unified Silla? Ue know there was constant intercourse between the Silla court at Kyoneju and the court of the T'angs at Chang'an, where the Persian missionaries settled. And a Tlang army had helped Silla unify the peninsula. But the nearest Nestorian site to Torea on this map is at Anshan, north of the Yalu, in Nanchuria. (Saeki, p. 356)
19. (Tile crosses). There at Anshan in 1927 Japanese excavators found an ancient tomb holding the remains of 7 bodies. Tile crosses rere set up at the head of each. Saeki, the Japanese scholar, is convinced that this was the tomb of a powerful Nestorian Christian family from liaoyang. Sung dynasty coins in the tomb bore the dates 998 and 1006 AD. "as Anshan at that time Korean or Manchurian (Khitan)? (Saeki, p. L40).
20. (Map, border). In the 7 th century it had indeed been Norean (lioguryo), as this map indicates. Anshan is near Liaoyang. Eut the tomb is dated by the coins as late loth century. Anshan was then Whitan, not Norean. The most we can say as far as a Forean connection with Christianity that early, is that in what had recently been Korea, at Anshan, there vere Christians living and dying 1000 years aco hodding to the anclent Eastern faith of the old Persian missionaries. (Map, in Fitzoerald, Son of Heaven, p. 192)
21. (Nestorian cross). The most common evidence of their once pervasive presence are the oronze Nestorian crosses which turn up from time to time in greves and excawations all across Central Asia. It is said that one or two have been found in ryongju, but with no way of determining their date or provenance. I might add that the Swastika does not belone exclusively to Buddnists or Nazis. It is the ancient Groel cross (Garmedion) used by early Christians as a symbol of Christ the cornerstone of the church.
22. (Jenohiz Than). When the T'an dynasty, under which the church had spread in China for 200 years, fell in the tenth century, Nestorian Christianity was utterly wiped out in the empire. But it came back, as it usually does, 300 years later. And it came back strameely enourh under this man, Jenohiz Khan. It came back throurh his marriare and millitary alliances with the Keraits, aneast Central Asian tribe, who were Nestorian Christians. In fact, there came to be so many Christians at the Monpol court that reports filtered back to Jurope that Jenchiz was none other than the lemendary Prester John, Christian leing of Asia, coming to join the crusades and rescue Jerusalem from Islam.
23.
(Mongol Cavalry). But when Mongol cavalry broke across the Volga and began to butcher Christian Russian princes, that bubble of hope burst very quickly. "They're not Christians.. They are the soldiers of anti-Christ", muttered Roper Sacon; and the more pious prepared for the end of the world. (Cameron \& Brake, Peking, p. 105)
(Thublai Khan). Her third son was Khublai Conan, seated in wite ermine on the black horse, the conqueror of China. He was no Christian himself but was remarkably open to Christians and actively sought relationships with Christian Europe. He sent two Nestorian monks, both Mongols, as envoys to the "est. One became Patriarch of the whole Nestorian church, with its center in Baghdad. The other went on as IMublai's ambassador to the Pope, to the king of France, and to King Edward the First of England. (Taipei Palace Museum)
(Great Mall). But did Ihublai ever send any Cincistians into Korea? On his way to re crowned fth Khan, in 1259, Kublai received the submission of the Korean crown prince near the Great rall. From then on until the end of the Koryo dynasty 130 years later, Korean princes and even kinos were often held as hostages in the Chinese court.
$\rightarrow$ 27. (Wall tower). There, beyond the Great Wall, in Peking royal Korean princes were reşularly married to Mongol princesses, and given the high ratio of Nestorian among Mono royal women, it is tempting to speculate that some of the Koryo queens may have originally been Christian.
(Mongol Helmet). But the only tangible evidence of a Christian presence in Morea in the Kory period is this Monool helmet, preserved in the Mono Invasion Museum in Fukuoka, Japan. Note the silver inlaid cross. Its Christian owner must have been one of the Uighur horsemen in IMublai Khan's invading army of 1287 which used Korea as a staring area for the attack on Japan. "hoover he was, he was killed when the Monol fleet was destroyed off Fukuoka by the "divine wind", the kamikaze typhoon with ended Chinese hopes of conquering Japan.
29. ( ) With the fall of Peking to the Ming. in 1368 the tolerant rule of the Kongols came to an end, and Christians were massacred throughout China. 300 years of silence followed.
$\rightarrow$ (30.) (Portuguese Capt, $\frac{\text { newar }) \text {. Eut towards the end of the } 16 \text { th } c \text {. }}{\text { newe of }}$ Chrisity swept into the far east. This time it came from Portugal to Japan, and on into Korea, [and at last its presence on the peninsula is live and documented.] The first recorded European "to look on the wild coast of Thorea" was Capt.-Maj. Domingo Monteiro arhose ship was alrost wrecked off Cheju-do in 1577. Here is a Japanese screen-painting of that time depicting just such Portuguese Capt.-Maj. (Boxer, Fidalgos
$\rightarrow$ (31.) (Ifsbon). It was the dam of the Age of Discovery, and the point of departure for the Porturuese merchant-explorers was Iisbon harbor. With the explorers sailed Cristian missionaries in a new wave of Christian expansion, led most notably by Jesuits. (Erinton, Christopher.., Hist. of Civilization, I. p. 588)
$\rightarrow$ 32. (Carrack). They sailed around Africa to Foa, Nelacca and up the China Seas to Japan in oreat, new three-masted carracks, the wonders of the world when they first appeared around 1550. They weioned up to 2000 tons which is 11 times as bio as the Mayflower ( 180 tons) and could carry 800 to 1000 men with food supplies for 8 months. One missionary corrplained mildly thet he was packed into the bowels of the boat for trree months with ten thousand head of live chickens. (M. Cocrer, Rodriouez the Interpreter, p. 160 f.; Plattner, Jesuits Goc East, p. 25 f.$)$
$\rightarrow$ 33. (Unochon Day). The only one of those early Jesuits to reach Forea, and the first European known to have actually landed on Korean soil, stepped ashore on this bay near Chinhae, Dec. 27, 1593. He was Gregorio de Cespedes, a Spaniard. It was troo days after Christmas, "and very cold", he wrote, which is actually about all he does say about Korea.
$\longrightarrow$ 34. (Hideyoshi). For de Cespedes came not as a missionary to korea but as a chaplain to the invadinr Japanese arries of this man, Hideyoshi, seen here in a contemporary portrait. He came at the request of Hideyoshi's most femous warrior-general, the "Christian daimyo), Fonishi, leader of the Japanese vanguard and first to land with his troops at Pusen. (Cooper, Rodripuez... p. 160 ff)
$\rightarrow$ 35. (py zattle Screen). Monishi took Seoul in two weeks, and pushed north toward the valu. Then the Chinese entered the war, as has haupened more then once in IMorean history. They attacired Konishi in Pyonoyang, as this old bettle screen painting shows. Ionishi is defending the wall at the gate; the Chinese and Foreans are attackine. (Soongjun Univ.)
$\rightarrow$ 36. (Soonchun Fort). The Japsnese retreated south and built a Puscn perimeter of defense, a series of forts alone the south coast, like this one near Soonchun. Put that winter, morale sant low amono the Japanese troops isol=ted in their forts.
$\rightarrow$ 37. (Ungch'on Fort). It was in the fort on top of this hill at Ungch'on, \&iles east of Chinhae, that Konishi tried to rally his cold and hunory troops after the retreat. There rere about 18,000 Christians in his army, for this was what is called the Christian century in Japan. Japan had a higher percentage of Christians in its population in that l6th century than it does now. So Konishi, hoping that the presence of a Christian chaplain would raise his men's morale, sent to Japen for one of the Jesuit missionaries.
$\rightarrow$ 38. (nemains of Fort). Some of the stones of the ola Japanese fort still lie on top of the hill above the bay into which de Cespedes sailed at Christmas 1593. As I said, it is not quite accurate to call him the first Christian missionary to Forea. He was a devout and able missionary to japan, but in Forea he was only a chaplain to invading troops, and as far as we know he met no doreans during his few months on the peninsula, behind the walls of this fort.
$\rightarrow$ 39. (Martyrdoms, 1597). There is, however, one important footnote that must be adoed to the story of de Cespedes. Four years after he retirned to Japan, the oreat persecutions begon that were to wipe out Christianity in that land for two nundred years. This old print pictures the first of the great martyrdoms, at Nacasali in 1597. In the Midst of the rassacres, de Cespedes mote to a friend that he too lonred for a martyr's crorn. (Cooper, Rodriouez.. p. 165)

## $\longrightarrow \quad 40$.

(Nartyrs). He never won that crom, and yot, in a sense he hat his share in those persecutions, one of which is shown here. On his way tack to Javan he found that Gen. Konishi had sent two captive Forean roys as presents to his dauohter, wife of the daimyo of Tsushima. de Cespedes freed one of them, took hir to Japan and entered him in the jesuit seminary. His name is riven as Vincent Caoun (probably Nwen). He became a priest. And in 1625 the riorean priest was arrested and turned on a cross. The toy de Cespedes had rescued tecame one of the earliest of
Kowan Christion Christians, and the first, as far as we know, of Korean martyrs. ("Japanese Nartyrs" by Haseaawa, in J. Spae,

(aicci). The first real Christian contact directly with Korea care through the Jesuits in China, not in Japan. six or seven years after de Cespedes left iorea, the farmous Mathew zicci arrived in Peling. At first he had dressed as a Euadhist priest, hoping to blend into the Chinese scene. Eut when he found in what contempt Euddinist priests were held by Chinese intellectuals, he changed to the robes of a Confucian scholar, as we see him rere. (I.J. Gallagher, China in 16 th c: Journals of M. Ricci, front.)
4z. (Map, 1603). Ricci used restern science as a gateray for Christian truth into the Asian mind. This world map, which he drew in 1603, was the first indication to this part of Asia that Crina mioht not be the center of the earth, the fountain of all truth. "e do not know when the map was first brought to Korea, rut it is now in the soonejun Univ. Christian Nuseum.
$\rightarrow$ 43. (Ricci's True Doctrine). As early as 1631 a member of the annual Korean embassy to Peking (Chung Lu* won) brought back with him a copy of one of Ricci's Christian books in Chinese: "The True Doctrine of the God of Heaven". (HIm \& Chung, Cathoic Korea, p. 74). (Riccio = Mi Ma-Tou)
( (2) 品恠)
L4. (Adam Schall).' Ricci's successor in Peking was Adam Schall (Tang Yak-Mang). He made even more direct contact with Korea. In 1637 when the Manchus, on their way to conquer China and its King dynasty, decided to protect their southern flank by subduing Korea and forced King Injo to surrender after the siege of Namran-sansong, they took back with them to China the crown prince, So-hyon, as hostage. There the Korean prince often saw and talked to the Jesuit priest who had been appointed court astronomer after a dramatic duel with Chinese and Moslem astronomers to predict the exact time of an impending eclipse of the sun. Note the astrolabe at his right hand. (A. Attwater, Adam Schall, frontis.)
45. (Astrolabe). Then the Korean prince returned to Seoul in 1645 he brought back with him as gifts from Schall Christian books and pictures, and a lobe, perhaps like this one at Soongjun Univ. Museum. He also brought with him three Chinese Catholic court ladies and five Christian eunuchs. That the effect of this entry of Chinese Christians into the ri dynasty palace more than 200 years before the opening of Korea might have been, we shall never low. Two months after his return the prince died and the Chinese Christians were sent back to Peking.
$\rightarrow$ 46. (reck of the Sparrowhawk). The next Christians in Morea wereprotestents, the 26 Dutchmen of the wreck of the Sparrowhawk on Cheju-do in 1653 (just 8 years after the Chinese Catholies had been returned to Peking). The shipwrecked Dutchmen were not very pious Protestants, but at least they identified themselves as "ririshitans" under questioning. (G. Ledyard, The Dutch core to Irorea) p. 21).
-47. (Dutch ship). That was Dutch ship doing in Korea? Then the Tokumana shogunate outlawed Catholics at the beginning of the lith century it found that it had cut itself of from the profitable Portuguese trade with the Vest. They locked about for an alternative, and found the Dutch, who haply informed them that they were not at all Catholic; but Calvinist. As such, the Japanese ruled, they were not subject to execution in Japan. So Dutch ships like this, pictured on an old japanese plate, flying the flag of the House of orange, replaced the Portuguese carracks. And it was a Dutch ship that ran aground on Cheju-āo.
248

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He naturnel to hep fire a $X_{n}$ gary me: ilion career $\rightarrow$ 54. (Tho no Val-Jong, portrait). This is a portrait of that early converts, Chon Yak-Jong, who came from a famous Confucian family. In fact, his older brother, Thong Vak-vong, better norm as Ta-San, is renomed as one of the four or five most respected scholars in Korean history, leader of the Sil-hak (or Practical Learning) school of thought, which advocated economic and governmental reform and less philosophical speculation. (Soonojun Christian Museum)
$\rightarrow$ 55. (Tojang). After the baptism of the younger brother, Chon Yak-Jons, he chanced his personal seal (tojang) to bear witness to his new faith. The seal carries a figure, bearing a cross, as can be seen in one of the books from his library, the Confucian Class, the I-Chint (Book of Chances). The more famous older brother was also greatly influenced by the writings of the Jesuit missionaries, but was probably never baptized.
$\rightarrow 56$.
(Ir. Chou's Martyrdom). When word reached Peking about the unorthodox practices of the little group of Korean Catholics, -they had even begun to choose their own priests--the"bishop sent a missionary to instruct them. Father James Chou, who crossed the border in 1794 to become the first missionary to Korea was not a liesterner. He was Chinese (Chou Wen-Mou in $h$ is own language; Thu Moon-Mo in Korea). Six short years later he was dead. This is an artist's conception of his martyrdom in 1801. Executed about the same time was the young Chang YakJones, from the family of Confucian scholars. (Cath. Korea, p. 80)
$\rightarrow 57$. (Korean Chief). The hundred years from 1784 to 1884 have been called "the Catholic century in Korea", but a few Protestants did manage to enter the forbidden land. In 1816 two Eritish ships charting the west coast south of Taech'on Beach met this Korean chief (sketched here by an artist in England from the oral description of one of the officers). The ship's captain (Maxwell of the Alceste) presented him with a Bible, presumably in English. It may have been the first complete bible ever brought to Korea. (J. N'leod, Voyage of HNS Alceste, LIL, 50
$\rightarrow$ 58. (Gutzlaff). 16 years later another British ship brought the first western missionary to touch Korean soil (excluding de Cespedes as a chaplain). He was a Protestant, the eccentric but indefatigable Carl Friederich Aumustus Gutzlaff. Here he looks more like a Malay pirate than the German he was, because wherever he went he wore native dress, and here he was in the South Asian Seas.

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 dencerous for missinntries th en N.. -alana.]
63. (anoa-"znchu nour) are stizl hostern Cetholic rissionaries if Inmaa. Tue Freich Kievnzution, the Tapolenilc wars and the dissolution of the jeenats, E1i badetrifuted to = recession in chahi $\pi j$ ssions. Ent they cerreatinh the l830s, not y sea hut ecrose this morthern borcier betreon ?hina eni Iorea. In Juy, 1832, tha seme woth that Matziaif war iistrifuting Eibles atong the "orasn coast, Mor. Jarthelen y Erumitare of the Zerls I'issiorary Enciety Zesmed in Eineapore that he hei heen appoirted vicar-apostolic to Irorea. He never reached its

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$\rightarrow$ (65. (Semer Fate).
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$\rightarrow$ (Eb. (Vourner). =in, p. 世i?

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$>$ ba. (Tinture). Qutside that litte Weit Gate prowers were bumpif in thiture bepre executuon.
70. (Exscution on 1539)

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$\rightarrow 73$ 70. (oper12s)
Fis hobey, when re wask't kilin Christictns, wres painting Forean orehids. This is ore of ins peintings. It ás alti-foraisn-ism that turneá hir asainst the Christians. 'A mussian warship hat apparad at \#onsan early in 186.5 Fiuntly demanding thet fincea be opened to foreipn trade. The Iaewon-min wanteú to vepp Forma ciosed.
(2p. Torneux)
frono his edvisers were sorne who leaned toward the Gatholic faith. Nore French priests hed come secretly into the country, mindup tur harlop, Berveny Irfinitnx to do them = favor, the pro-ratholic valace officials swosited thet the Taron-min Eisk the French bubhy Bumux
 di: I atic pressure soeinst̂ Fussian intrusion into iorea. (I. Irochu,
i2. (Anti-foroion -dict) $\frac{s-y \operatorname{serntax}}{p .}$
The leorent seaniod to arree, wut when the Eussian ship unexpectodly anc voluntarily witharew, he turned savagely asainst the Jrench rhose illegal resernce wes thus urcovered. This is one of 1 is aenti-forelph, antiChmi=tien hroadsides. "Destroy the "estmor Bercerians", it berins. "t "aruinc".
$\rightarrow 75$ 3. (Nartyrs) Nine or the se ranch priests aled in the
areat zersecution of 1866 . No one knoms hom ray, Iorean



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 Tadrasio Guir Mukenfio．

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But when MeKenzie＇s fellow nissionaries came to claim the body the villagers rerused to let them teke it．He belonged to them now，they said．And they buried him rothere he telonged in their village，their Chriaticilvillage．For years－－ I remember it rysalf as a bry－－those simple people sew to it thet his orave was ropt spotless．Failure．No，thet＇s just the berinnine．It＇s the way the church has eirays beoun，if it is roing to succeed．Wut the sixccess is anoth＝r story．

## Beginnings of Christianity in China

1. (Carolers). Two of the fastest growing churches in the world are in northeast Asic, One is very young, Korea. The other is older than most people realize, China. It is too often forgotten that Christianity in the Far East is not, as is sometimes supposed, a recent, alien import from Europe and America. It did not come from what we cali the West.
2. (Marco Polo). It came from: Asia, and over and over again it has proved to be older than even the experts have guessed. Once we thought it could be traced back with certaint., orly to Marco Polo who found, beyond the great stone cliff Eucdhas of Central Asia, Christians at the court of Khubiai Khan, in 1300 AD. That would make Christianity in China proper, as distinct from Mongolia, about 7CO years old.
3. (Nestorian Monument). Then one day in 1623 workmen excevetirc a builcirg site near Sian in northern China, unearthed a great block of black granite, exquisitely carved with a long inscripition arid a curicus design near the tcf, the farmous Nestorian Monumerit. (Eudge, The Monks of Kublå Khan., p. 33)
4. (Map, Ch'ang-an). Siar (in the lower left hard corner oí this map) was the capital of all China in the days when the T'arg dynasty (618-907 AD) was the greatest power certer in the world. It is located near the areat terd of the Yellow River.
5. (Cross and Lotus). On the polished surface of the monument, near the top, as you can see in this rubbing, was etched a cross risinc rut, of a ?ctus. a significant, co-mingling of eastern and western religious symbois. Could the cross have been in China 600 years before Marco Polo?
E. (Large characters). That is precisely what the monument astonishingly recorded: the coming of Christianity to Chira in the year 635 AD. The Tarce characters read: A lonument commemorating the Propagation of the Ta-ch' in Luminous Religion in the Middie Kingdom (ta$\frac{\text { ch'in chino-jyan liao-tung jung-guo bei). Ta-ch'in is Syria. Why }}{\text { Syria? }}$
6. (Map \#1, Edessa) Because Easterr Syria was the home of the ancient Church of the East which we westerners usually call Nestorian. Its major city was Edessa, the earliest center of Christianity outside the Roman Emperor (with the possible exception of India). It wàs a maior caravan stop on the OTd Silk Road that crossed Asia for 5000 miles from Antioch to China.
7. (Map \#2, Stone Tower). The Silk Poed stretched from Antioch through Edessa and Persia to Eactria (now northern Afghanistan) and on across to the Chinese side of the Pamir mourtairs where, at what was called the "Stone Tower", caràvans from Rome exchanged their dusty loads of gold, jewels and glass for shimmering silk from fabled China.
8. (Palm Surday.). Beyond the Stone Tower, on the northern rim of the deadly Taklamaken desert where China today is experimentirce with its
first atom hamb, archaeologists uncovered this unexpected painting. It portrays 9 th certury nomads from the Great Steppes gathering for a Palm Sunday service in the middle of Central Asia? Note the palm branches in their hands. A thousand years ago, then, there were already churches scattered along the 01d Silk Road in the heart of Asia.
9. (Maf \#2, Ch'ang-an). From that desert outpost at Turfan, near the top of the world, the Silk Road wound down to the largest city in the world, Ch'anç-ar, capital of the Chinese Empire at its height in the anolden ace of the T'ang dynasty.
10. ("Alopen"). A ?ors inscription on the monument to'd of the coring of Alrfer, a Persian missionary of the Nestorians, and how he reached Ch'ang-ar probably with a caravan from Baghdad across the roof of the worid along that 0ld Silk Road. His name, the last part of it, (-? o-per) is at upper right.
11. (Chosroes). Why a Persian? Why not a Syrian? Recause by the 7th century when Plrffr. reáched China, the Nestorians hàd been driven out of Roman Sviria by the Crthodox Catholics of Constantincple and had found refuge in Persia. ru?ed by the great Sassanian emperors like Chosroes I pictured here in gcic-encrusted solid siiver. Ore cf tris emperor's wives was a Nestorian Christićn. (Freer Gallery)
12. (T'pi-tsung). So from Persia to China, from one great empire to another, came the missionary, and was received with surprisirg warrith by this miar, T'ai-tsung, second and most poweriul emperor of the T'ang dynasty, one of the greatest rulers China has ever rad. It was an unanticipate providerce. His father had turned against foreign religions. Buddhism he rejected as western; only Confucianism, and perhaps Taoism, were tru? Chirese. But only a few years before flopen's arrival, the son, Emperort'ai-tsung, had adopted an attitude of enlightened toleration of al? relicions. (Taiwan Palace Museum)
13. (Syriac). He wos especially pleased to find that the new religion, Christianity, was a religion with written hooks, and told Alcpen and the missicnaries who joined him from Persia, (their names are listed on the monument, on the side, in Syriac script), to begin trarslating their sacred books into Chinese. Overnight, with the discovery of this monument, the accepted history of Christianity ir Chipa wàs rolled back from 700 years ago (Marco Polo) to 1300 years ac̣r.
14. (Voltaire). Well not quite overnight. Back in Europe, Voltaire (shown here acrobatically dressire ard dictating to a secretary at the same time)--Voltaire and his anti-ecclesiastical rationalist colleaccues of the EnTightenment greeted the suggestion that Christianity might not be a recent European import into Asia with enormous skepticism. The mcrument, he said, was a Jesuit forgery, a pious fraud, to aive a. inappropriate foreign faith instant respectability in a culture that vererāted age. (Devries, Atlas of World History, F. 128)
15. (Messiah Sutra). But time has proved the monument's autherticity. Cr.ce historians knew what to lock for, all kinds of documents and references in Chinese archives were found referring to Nestorian

Christianity in ancient times. One was this Nestorian Messiah Sutra found ir the Turhuang caves on the Silk Road not far from the site where the painting was discovered. It dates back, the Japanese scholar Saeki thinks, to as early as 638 AD, in which case it might well have been one of the Christian writings translated and writer by Alopen in the Emperor's librār:.. (Saeki, 1951 ed., p. 12a, 147 ff.)
17. (Kun Tzu-i). As the rifvi faith spread in China it attracted powerful friends, the Monument states, i ike Duke Kun Tzu-i, shown here receiving a delegation of Uighurs, a powerful Central Asian tribe which had à large proportion of Christians at that time. This able general had rescued tree empire from civil war and had repelled a dangerous invasion from Tibet. Though never a Christian hinise?f, $f \in$ is a symbol of the military protection that the early T'ang dynasty church enjoyed.
18. (Map, Xn. sites:. The Nestorian church spread through mary of China's 72 provinces, as this map of authenticated Nestorian sites shows, and may even have touched Korea, though there is stile no proof of Nestorian in that country. We do know there was constant intercourse between the Korean court a K Kong lu and the court of the T'ang emperors at Ch'arg-an where the Persian missionaries settled. But the nearest. Nestorian site on this map is at Anshan, north of the Yalu River, in Manchuria. (Sáeki, p. 356)
19. (Time crosses). There at Anshan in 1927 jāparese excavators found an ancient tomb holding the remains of seven bodies. Tile crosses were placed a+ the head of each. Saeki is convinced that this was the tomb of a powerful N'estorian Christian family from Liaoyang. Sung dynasty coins in the tomb bore the dates 998 and 1006 AD. But was Anshar at that time Korean or Manchurian (Khitan)? (Saeki, p. 4ム0)
20. (Pap, border). This map indicates that in the fth century it had indeed been Korean. Anshan is near Lianyang. But the tomb is dated by the coins as late ? 0 th century, and Anshan was then Khitan, not Korean. The most we carr say as far as a Korean connection with Christianity at that early date is that in what had recently been Korean territory, at frishan, there were Christians living and dying ? COO years ago holding to the ancient eastern fat th of the old Persian missionaries. (Map in Fitzgerald, Son of Heaven, p. 192.
21. (Nestorian cross). The most common evidence of their once pervasive presence across Asia are the bronze llestorian crosses which turn up from time to time in graves and excavations throughout, the Asiatic northlands. One or two have been found in Korea, but with re vie of determining their date or provenance. I might add that the swastika does not belong exclusively to Buddhists or Nazis. It is the ancient Greek cross (Gammedion) used by early Christians as a symbol of Christ, the cornerstone of the Church.
22. (lerghiz Khan). When the great T'ang dyrasty, under which the church rad spread in China for 200 or more years, fell in 907 AD, Nestorian Christianity was utterly wiped out in the empire. Rut it came back, as it usually does, though not for another 300 years. It came back, strangely enough under this man, who is not usually considered a
missionary agent of the Cross. He was Genghiz Khan. Perhaps we can call him a Far Eastern Cyrus. For it was thrcuch his marriage and military alliances with the Kpraits, another east Central Asian tribe, who had begun to turn Christian in large numbers as a result of Nestorian missions, that the faith reentered China. In fact, there came to be so many Christians at the Nenge court that reports filtered back to Eurcpe that Jenghiz was none other than the legendary Prester ilohn, Christian king of Asia, comire to Ein the crusades and rescue jeruse? er: from Islam.
23. (Mongol cavairy). But wher his Monol horsemen broke across the Volga and began to butcher Christiar Pussian princes, that bubble of hope burst very quickiy. "They're ret Chrisians.." muttered Recger Bacon, in England, "they are the sc?diers of anti-Christ". And the more pious prepared for the end of the liorlc. (Cameron \& Brake, Peking, p. 105)
24. (Mongol Princess). Gerctiz married his fourth son, Tuit, to a Keràit princess, a Nestorian Christiar. Princess Sorhaktani (Sorocan, or Syurkuk-teni) may have Ircked much like this unnamed princess in an olc picture in the Taiwan Palace Muserm. The brot-shaped hat is typical of Mongol female royalty. Prircess Sorocan, the Christian, became a power in the line of Mongol successicr, to the throne, and mothered three rcyal sons.
25. (Khublai Khan!. Ore, Mancu, became Khan-of-Khans, ruler of the Mongolian homeiand; another, Hulagu, became emperor of Persia, and the third son, most faricus of $\mathbf{a} 17$, became emperor of China. His name is Khublai Khan. In this anciert fairting he is seated on the black horse, dressed in white ermine. Thouch. ro Christian himself, perheps because of his Christian mother he vias remarkably open to Christians and actively sought relationships with Ch.ristian Europe.
26. (Map, Nestcrian expansion). His reign as emperor of the Mongol dynasty in China (1260-1294) was the late-flowing age of greatest Nes+criàr expansion in Asia, marked in red on this map of the continent. Khublai Khan sent twe Nestorian monks, both Mongols, as his envoys to the liest. One became the only Mongol ever to be Nestoria Patriarch ir Pachdad cf all Asia. It may be no coincidence that he took the name Yäbh-allaha III (1280-1317), for Yabh-allaha is thought to have befr the Svriac rame of that first. Nestorian missionary to China, Alopen.

But Khublai Khan died. The Persian Mongol emperors turned Muslim. Yahballahe III was humiliated, tortured and died. And by the end of the century, the 14 th century, Tamerlare the Terrible captured Baghdad and slaughtered Cr.ristians from the Euprhates to the Facific. That early Christianity in Asia never recrvered. And there the story of that early church in Asir. reslly ends.

Or does it? When I visited India two weeks ago, on one of the days of the Great Convention a Nestorian bishop sat with Syrian Orthdow bisheps on the platform with me. He is an alumnus of Princeton Seminary. And there is still a Nestorian patriarch rulirs the Church of the East. Two in fact, which is something of an embarrassment. One in Baçhad again, and the other, oddly erough in Chicago.
27. (Nestorian Monument, 1986). And even in communist China the anciert stone still stands, thrugh in the government museum of historic inscriptions it has been placed where it is almost impossible to get a good picture of it. It stards as à reminder that in one mysterious way or ancther, not as we expect it but only in God's gocd time, however stormy be the wirds that beat against His church, so often it turns out to be true, "The gates of Hell shall not prevail against. it." Who wruld rave believed forty years ago that Christianity would be the fastest growing relidion in China today.

SAM + EILEEN MOFFETT.
Slide lecture. Beginnipi a Chistoity的 Konea - in Korean t.

Binder Note

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Tae Heung Note Co.

 そッ⿱ Kortion wotlut siouer．













 zaytar 站至 1200 E R土 of yex．





$\rightarrow 5$ ．叶玉主 严主（Manco polo）








 （R．J．Walah，ed．，Marco polo）
$\rightarrow 6 \quad(115 \overline{2} 21$ ov 吾 of $0 \mid<1$ (Mestorion Monumeit)





7. Rtok of 짇. (Map, Chang'an)
 (स)












 Ta－ch＇in O syria oluts．
$\rightarrow 10$ olv从l of गुड（Map－Edessa）



$\rightarrow 100$ of $4 \frac{9}{7}$（Andioch）$\because \frac{2}{6} \frac{7}{5}=3$ フ年 of $110+\frac{2}{2}$


$10 b$.


$\rightarrow 10 \neq \overbrace{0}$
$\rightarrow 11 . v \left\lvert\, \frac{n}{2}\right.$（quscription）







A：lo－pen of
$01 \frac{2}{n} 01$
神最uer．
$\rightarrow$ 12．Chosroes
 ol cr．明 221让？






$\rightarrow$ 13．Tai Tsung








 （Tai wan palace 早量政 保）

Syriac







15 Voltain







（Devries，Atlas of world Hist，p：i28）
16 MM10r2d（Messiah Sutra）

等地。



 （Suki；Pi $14 n)^{124}$－Hsin－Ting
Messiah Sutra）
in Kavk Tzn－yin绕 Duke；Kwoh Tzu－yi）










$\rightarrow 18$ Ansham 제二













(Sacki) P. 356 )
$\rightarrow 19 \frac{a}{0} 1$ 羔











 (saeki, $P .4 \not \subset 0$ )












Map, in Fi-tgerald)
Son of Hearcu, p. 192)
















(Gammedion)
$\rightarrow 22$
スすゝ（Jenghis Khan）










付空教 为最收









厷01 oftivuth ol Roger Bacon $\frac{2}{2}$

 ibuer．
（Cameron＋Brake，peking，$p, 105$ ）

24
号卫of 部（Mingel Princess）


后 以




憵站是占时 竍管




$\rightarrow 25$ 츨N 壮（Khublai Khan）












咦首いで










Wall Tower






$\rightarrow 28$ 高艺艺 of 是矿．（Mongal Helmet）




 1287 KL Khublai Khan of intisivel




W该（Aivine wind）of 会坛 等完



（到敖壁）





兑其の








3） $2 \left\lvert\, \pm \frac{2}{2}\right.$（iistion）

站テのル

 Jesuit
（Birinton，Christopher ．．．）Hist：of Civilization，I．p． $588^{\circ}$ ）

32 Carrack
$\rightarrow 33$ 等対 站（Ungchon Bay）






 $01 \frac{2}{2}$

$\rightarrow 34$ Hideyjoshi
 nol ofve Hidegoshi－of
方号




$\rightarrow 35$ 站県挝㧝跠（py Battle Soreen）







（合双训辞且 琞量诜 双）
36 乏社是似（Soonchum Fort）
说是王记






$\rightarrow 3 \eta$ 告起 是洲（Engchion Foit）













738

 $6_{12} \frac{3}{2} \cdot 1 \quad 1593$ Les de cespeder~フt











क्廾 多倍（Martigrdom，159．）





栦哆凭 $\frac{2}{6}$ al de Cespedese 201

 （Cooper，Rodriguaz ，P P．165）
40 气旦外竞（llartyrs）

 ン 意兄 明跎む


Tcushima of daimyo ol 7 D Dr



 （2）Caoun（ornt 6c丂⿳亠二口⿱幺小心 Kwen 4 of \％O2lat






（Japanece Martyrs lny Hecegawa） in J．spae，Catholiciem in Japani p．\＆）
$\rightarrow 41$ 讧 2 （Ril（Rieci）










(L, J. Gallagher, china ì $16^{\text {th }} c$ : Journals of M. Ricci, front)

42 Map, 1603.



 olvar ormory ol





42 M. Ricci'R True Doctrime (1015唯 业21)




 ite $x_{i}$ if utc（The Tiuce Doctrime of the Gool of Heaven）
CKim f Chump，Cathoki Korea，$p_{1}>4$ ）
44 Adam shall
 010 类UtL（Tang Yak－Mang）

怡 学㳐た











 （R．Attwater，Adem schail，，frontio）

社是观产时












46 ins 叫路（Wreck of the Sparzowhawk）





(G. Ledyard, The Dutch Come to Korea. p.18)
$47 \cdot \frac{4}{2} 00$





 -坮人 1








48 Taken priconer







 - Gutw.

01210109
o) $\frac{2}{2} \frac{2}{b}$ 이

 (Ledyart; $p_{1}$ 1q)
49. 竝 \& \& 2 d (Korean coust)







 (Ibial, p.53)

50 个部䇋（Wathematice book）






















$\left.5201 \frac{1}{5} 0 \right\rvert\,$ Did. (Mouth Church, piking)












 (Catholic Korea PIn)










对咩善穴 1790
 こそ员 叫桨
















55 ㅍxc (Tojang)


















(Catholic Korea, P, 80)

51 Korean chief.






 2 WHO $N+150)$ Alceste of Maxwell ic



(J.M'Leod, Voyage of HMS Alceste, 44,50)
$\rightarrow 58$
Gutzlaff



 Carl friederich Augustus Gutglaff of of is

59 Banfkok home





Robest Morsicon 릐 㸚子外 三年登uer．



是uts（Gutzlaff，Three Voyage．．． frontiepiece．）
$\rightarrow 60$. （rtle－page）
Gutzlaff of स1才才 OL Tournal of Three







Dallet 21






$\rightarrow$ 61. Wonsan - do
Gutzlaff ${ }^{\circ}$ cosin


 \%uer.


o) सि (0) 41









62 F1さ2t 吃疋 if 亏RO（Karea－Manchu Border）





 EMy Barthelemy Brugniere Frove








$\rightarrow$ b3 Pierre Maubant









$\Rightarrow 641807$




人N．．

$\longrightarrow 65$ 站立豆分（Sewer Ciate） 이늘ㄹ





$$
p .4 \eta)^{\prime}
$$

$\rightarrow 66$ 畑是（Mourner）






つけ
6）Bp．Laurent Imbert


Imbent 䄳 of 号尃垠。 0121 ord ral


 （Kin fchung，chatl．Karea，p，149）

68 什上足（Sosomun）






69．浞（Torture）


$=70$ ． 1839 （ED）N．상．

干綮 梌



味关いだ，

1）Andre Kim

从早ㅇ）矢の1



2星01 Kim Tae－Kon（Andre Kim）ofves．





（Lous chang of 2el $22 y$ in． Lo catholicism en Coree．p，8）
$n 2$ Itioう（Taewon－gun）







 －1昨尃いで，
（Proatride）



$\longrightarrow 35$ 远双步（martyre）



 （Le catho．，p．109）
n6．Bp，mutel











Thomas letter， 1866.
 Thomac 2k 早江 让 Welshman 只


 $\frac{\circ}{2} 18$ H゚ण








79．Map：GFen，Sherman．









So．㟋品 of 说（pijengyang，screen）








81 River bank，screen




斌是是





（Thrma，derlit）




点㭌




83 gate ecreen



$\longrightarrow 84$ 训若员












别让 사슬










以活utr，2ty ol 们是完 以年
最utr。

86．John Ross







 （RosS Misscon Wethode in Manchusia ，p，192）

87 Ross n．T．




0）估什ファ







$\rightarrow 88$ K 176 弪
$22101012 \pi$ 什敨 $\partial^{2} \mathrm{CO}$ 度







89．Molendarf







$\because 90$ H. G. Allen.







91 21 号至. (Chemylpo)








(letter, Od t, Centennial papers Put
Allen, oct .1, 1884.







93 Seoul wall





（W．Hough，The Bornadon，Allenf Jondy Collection in the U．S．nitional museum 1893）

94 Litay是（Exith Gode






95 咅训员明什 空至，（Seme－Chingho）


 oroje 易utar．


首いだ，
－（L，Underwood）
$\rightarrow 99$ Gen．Lucius foots）





新多号い解
（M，Laurvence，A Diplomatis Helpmate p． 26 ）

98 Foreign effice





（p．lowell，Choken，p，116）









（Griffic，Corea without \＆wirthim，P，211）

一咅站对气 1884 時 Allen 仕五人hr




（lowell，Choson frontispicce）





$\rightarrow 103$ Me. Forte








(Lawrence, Diplomat ic Helpmate, Frontispiece)

104 Embassy household















105 Lim ok-tiun




 (Congford, story of Korea, p.328)







$\rightarrow 10 \eta$ UFO．









或いで。

188 Nap，Hospital site
わ嘉品 of








109 (palace girls)










 \% 64

110 Underwood





(L. Inderwood, und of Kores; P.54)

111 01ヶ2．1．



－1叔㱨
olvery




$\rightarrow 112$ Appenge ller．
Underwood or tryy $\frac{2}{2}$ Int Hensy

今皿スト









 जाs）臭이를





(M)bet - PY.)

May, CKuny Donf









114 Appenzaller Home.








115 2土站（Street Can）









116 palace screen


㖇u－t．

117 Hospital，and site








－ 118 性早 界兄。







兑昰



永 कroye ofucr．


 yer




 सㅔㅣㄱㅔO1 \＆

水兄 表 6－12y
a／ $8 \times 5$

121 pilgrims progress．










各则 访岇等

122 S．A．M．，Kyungsin
分站是 走到を










$\rightarrow 123$ Early Chriótiane







124 Noh Toca

















126 Allen Mar.







（Allen，Things Karean，p．223）
12－）（Carfe






 20）x 湤场。

128 Wm ．Mekenzie






 over．（E，MeCully，A Corm qwheat，fr）

129 Karean home．






 （Ibid，$f_{1} 102$ ）

130 企评亚州。










3131 So family
 ofay of Mekenzie Mr







 Thomas of Mekenzie 神z选 务の路代全は去 ol．吕毕フト人车神刘会 1）ouver．

Tret $_{12}$（Grave）




圤这放 $01 \frac{c}{2}$ 阮


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